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8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
9 CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
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11 DEWONE TYRONE SMITH, ) Case No. CV 07-1275 SVW(JC)  
12 Plaintiff, )  
13 v. ) MEMORANDUM OPINION AND  
14 LEE BACA, et al., ) ORDER DISMISSING ACTION  
15 Defendants. )  
16

17 On May 14, 2008, plaintiff Dewone Tyrone Smith (“plaintiff”), who was then  
18 in custody, is proceeding *pro se*, and has been granted leave to proceed *in forma*  
19 *pauperis*, filed the operative Second Amended Civil Rights Complaint which bears  
20 his current address of record. (Docket No. 14).

21 On September 21, 2012, after screening the Second Amended Complaint  
22 under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2), 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(b), and 42 U.S.C. § 1997e(c), the  
23 Magistrate Judge issued an Order Re Second Amended Civil Rights Complaint  
24 (“September Order”), advising plaintiff of multiple material deficiencies in the  
25 Second Amended Complaint and affording plaintiff leave to file a Third Amended  
26 Complaint by the deadline specified therein. (Docket No. 15). The Clerk  
27 concurrently served the September Order upon plaintiff at his current address of  
28 record. (Docket No. 15).

1 On October 1, 2012, the copy of the September Order that had been sent to  
2 plaintiff at his current address of record was returned undelivered by the Postal  
3 Service. (Docket No. 16).

4 Pursuant to Local Rule 41-6, a party proceeding *pro se* is required to keep  
5 the Court apprised of his current address at all times. Local Rule 41-6 provides in  
6 pertinent part:

7 A party proceeding *pro se* shall keep the Court and opposing parties  
8 apprised of such party's current address and telephone number, if any,  
9 and e-mail address, if any. If mail directed by the Clerk to a *pro se*  
10 plaintiff's address of record is returned undelivered by the Postal  
11 Service, and if, within fifteen (15) days of the service date, such  
12 plaintiff fails to notify, in writing, the Court and opposing parties of  
13 said plaintiff's current address, the Court may dismiss the action with  
14 or without prejudice for want of prosecution.

15 In the instant case, more than fifteen (15) days have passed since the  
16 September Order was served upon plaintiff and returned. To date, plaintiff has not  
17 notified the Court of his current address.

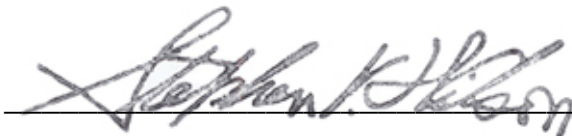
18 The Court has the inherent power to achieve the orderly and expeditious  
19 disposition of cases by dismissing actions for failure to prosecute. See Link v.  
20 Wabash R.R., 370 U.S. 626, 629-30 (1962). In determining whether to dismiss an  
21 action for lack of prosecution, a court must consider several factors: (1) the  
22 public's interest in expeditious resolution of litigation; (2) the court's need to  
23 manage its docket; (3) the risk of prejudice to defendants/respondents; (4) the  
24 public policy favoring disposition of cases on their merits; and (5) the availability  
25 of less drastic alternatives. Carey v. King, 856 F.2d 1439, 1440 (9th Cir. 1988);  
26 Henderson v. Duncan, 779 F.2d 1421, 1423 (9th Cir. 1986).

27 The Court finds that the first two factors – the public's interest in  
28 expeditiously resolving this litigation and the Court's interest in managing the

1 docket, weigh in favor of dismissal. The Court cannot hold this case in abeyance  
2 indefinitely based on plaintiff's failure to notify the Court of his correct address.  
3 See Carey, 856 F.2d at 1441 ("It would be absurd to require the district court to  
4 hold a case in abeyance indefinitely just because it is unable, through plaintiff's  
5 own fault, to contact the plaintiff to determine if his reasons for not prosecuting his  
6 lawsuit are reasonable or not."). The third factor, risk of prejudice to defendants,  
7 also weighs in favor of dismissal since a presumption of injury arises from the  
8 occurrence of unreasonable delay in prosecuting an action. Anderson v. Air West,  
9 Inc., 542 F.2d 522, 524 (9th Cir. 1976). The fourth factor, the public policy  
10 favoring disposition of cases on their merits, is greatly outweighed by the factors in  
11 favor of dismissal discussed herein. Finally, given the Court's inability to  
12 communicate with plaintiff based on his failure to keep the Court apprised of his  
13 current address, no lesser sanction is feasible. See Musallam v. United States  
14 Immigration Service, 2006 WL 1071970 (E.D. Cal. Apr. 24, 2006).

15 Accordingly, it is ORDERED that this action is dismissed for lack of  
16 prosecution.

17 DATED: October 24, 2012

  
HONORABLE STEPHEN V. WILSON  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE